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# **EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE**

#### **Patent Abstracts of Japan**

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APPLICATION NUMBER

: 08039113

APPLICANT:

NITTO BOSEKI CO LTD;

INVENTOR:

SUGANO KOJI;

INT.CL.

C03C 25/02 C08J 5/08

TITLE

BUNDLING AGENT FOR GLASS FIBER AND FABRIC OF GLASS FIBER

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a fabric almost free from fluffing in a working process and having satisfactory suitability to impregnation with a resin by blending a bundling agent for glass fibers with specified inorg. solid particles and sticking a specified amt. of the solid particles to glass fibers.

SOLUTION: A bundling agent for glass fibers deciled by heating is blended with inorg. solid particles of at least one selected from among colloidal silica, light calcium carbonate, kaolin and fine particle-shaped talc having 5-2,000nm average particle diameter and the solid particles are stuck to glass fibers by 0.001-2.0wt.% (expressed in terms of solid).

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### (54) 【発明の名称】 ガラス繊維用集束剤及びガラス繊維織物

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】樹脂含浸性の良いガラス繊維織物を提供する。 【解決手段】ガラス繊維を紡糸するとき付着させる集束 剤中に5-2000nmのコロイダルシリカ、軽質炭酸 カルシュウムなどの無機固体粒子を配合した。集束剤を 付着させることによりヤーンを構成するガラス繊維の周 囲に粒子が付着し隙間を作るので、このヤーンで製織し た織物は樹脂の含浸性が良い。

耕で水社で繋で%量重2 . 0 −%量重10 . 0 「阵离机 2-%量重2 · 0 · 降骨階 · %量重0 I -%量重2 · 体 林系岱磯、おハヤ示阿こバ印却具玄岡一の合油の豚束栗

。るいフルミ烈

·休な計りこるサまびの人をないぐいやトロにコーはくる しれし、るれてのよるやとさよしく見き影合の調勘れ張 る間削い間断難れ入るれいぐ小やトロロい間の避難不ら れてよい事るや野奴無開う母手のソなーナンでたぐロて トバ、そのさしそ付きないぐれやトロロの破離スでなり 告約。6本でのよかせき上向全針イベカノ>>コで吊き ヤンゴーロ
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む **含またいぐれやトロにむ 各浦。るいアパち示開や 赤**茲る を大いて丑��、焼��し闇酢、影合き調樹いば蘇の子、J 期間 3 耐維 財職 ス そ 社 で よ コー テ く 木 や ロ て ト バ 、 ノ 梨 **遺気合い付継継継太それまれいぐいをトロに払い時公**号 273842-84開計六ま。るいフパら示開ホーをく トバヤくゴーロ鉄線スで社の用で、アーソでスの9月3 さし合語されいくいをトロロコスニコ類語でおおこが辞込 サイト2602-1平公計、ブノム降更処財職人でたか J会師またいぐれをトロにフノス干が利固【8000】 。るいフパるい用いまみくりマハホ より降弱初。るいフ れるい用>よ社等ハテーエハキハヤンノキエジキヤリホ 、別え風、ひまてれも動すして使われており、例えば、 **計画界。るいフハもい用>よが等くリンタミトわれま イトワてるれる料フサき点页合識を3. 鉱間跳高 3. ベミ** ていホンンキエリホ、今型ムヤニチンで降4第ハキハブ 、北の降橋等を減少させる目的に使われており、例えば、 同イントでの中インディスノコ/津茶を糸へでな、より **廃骨階型くたそな。るバブバるバ用>よが等バデスエの** ハーに小て咕強残高と類拙調味的残高、 たくゃワイト て それ、断小野のし成添素木の断が前値、おうしと既野の のブ土財费、ふそろの計コインでイスが降散断。るバブ れるい用>よが等が外小デーエな第の外小キハインキロ イゴガえ阀、桝型変学小のう、(もうれる更) 1 位等手 ト光々で、、くてロチャイよりブノスは前の待遇。るいブパ **は動い内目の気形製皮いめれるや悪羽を糸られ駐却び及** 曲型ものされの土材券、体ムまプノ春街コインドイスの 本1をインスでトクスで社の本百姓もおりょく (2000)

キーそいなよろこりがシーナッパシーモのキーセッるもう 考大きキーて六ヶ四き巻しや削き量る邓き巻き緋鏃へそ それ、J.4. 、るいフきアれた動でまや鋼実、でおファ **持き掛待され強いなか、よ順東巣されき効構でかな合み 廉の桝合小ならよのこ【題黙るするらよし充類が伊発】** [4000]

。さんあう難困れな

東巣用謝郷スでれるする菌科をとこび含き子哲本固熱無 ブいさい廃束業用難嫌へでなるや断端感成【【貯末籠】 【田頭の水龍揺群】

の雄品 [ 東京語るする時でとっては各球型 [ ひょうなん 多千が本面類無されが野路されたいをが満、くしたた、ム ウェンルイ類気質薄、カリンパをトロロのm.n.0002 

- 一个卦巻スペカンスを引いる重重の、2-100.0 で代法国は子ば本国熱無の歳品と再本龍【と東本龍】 隋東巣跡娥スぞみ

【限號な麻箕の肥発】 。你踌躇職人でひるなる。

うのよるや関い難嫌スでなかせる書付る順束集のこび及 廃束業±繊基スでは、よ、限発本【理代前 対るや 園の 肥発】 [1000]

。各在"万阳级 一、木のるや早村コ南夷靺鞨スで社多降野処面表のとな解 ヤくして たくてくるから上向る か禁順、 針春教の 5部 樹、對立し多野吸虧期の3な虧期水で流い光でよコーヤ ママモヤロて トハ、 赤木もい 16 在前 独集 6 中去 剃り 類し 燥成了监高多傾束巣、、なる鱗螻い桝鱗に1主むベーケ。る 類条数、 れる製造に関重はキーヤ。 るれる取巻フリムキ **門端ブバクコ降東薬用ベーヤ不以 。るれる限大コ用や**く ゴーロム用ベーサ、よりブリム所東東用鮮郷ACA。るパ さ赤堂でよコーターセリアアイルンターターセリアアー そーロコインメディアスでれの残るの影直出誌はさるや 藍帛を挑跋人でな、い刻る下い跡寒人でなてい糸成り匙 高多久でな蛹寄、北府束業用罫郷久でな【帝財の来訪】 [0000]

の不以、( むな品工品の 7 動もに) 俗歌の用跡份歌るれる 用動。るれる合品るれる用動が採材の深部樹気合とな部 樹くキホエ、部樹くをイク、(ハーヒハイハニコ(ホ) AV9こ中の済東集用ベーヤも込みしなし【4000】 したものが使われてきた。 3本主きは強いすやし前組とれ、、き初きさ立下手の耕 蛾、お「作束巣るれる用動」い的目のご来が。るで工成ごの **■新りよいとこるやスソアフは重4新、資去網を降寄せ** 

考別合き部域いないプリ外更コスロクのご【€000】

の来がふし用更多舒懸のされる。 るるが等桝小更群型ふ J>洒き敷持、J>ち小き量千代格圏の味公とな野処額 、材小部架ななしも辺及了でより降割架の等くじょうロ ロセコエ、附小ハテスエな第の小ハキサイ、附小ハデー こうないかいきいてくキロドコおふ例、桝野変字かのる パチひよ、俗郷の等(イデホ)チトホャジやジロロチウ イおふ阿、符鑑工成未の然天、るバブス含含のよの財源

立ちが増える、この現象は円筒の上に巻き取るガラス繊維が増えると直径が大きくなり、巻き取るとき次第にガラス繊維に掛る張力が増え内部のガラス繊維層を押し潰すような力が発生し一部のガラス繊維が切断されるものと思われる。あるいはガラス繊維を製織したガラス繊維織物に樹脂を含浸する時間を短縮し積層板の製造能率を上げ積層板の製造コストを低減したいという課題について解決が望まれている。

【0008】本発明は、上記のような諸問題を解決するために新たに開発されたガラス繊維用集束剤に関するもので、ガラス繊維紡糸時に優れたケーキ形状安定性を有し、且つ、加工工程においても毛羽発生が巻取量を増加しても、従来の巻量の場合と同様に極めて少なく、製織されたガラス繊維織物の樹脂含浸性の良好なガラス繊維ヤーンを得ることのできる集束剤及びこの集束剤を付着させたガラス繊維を提供することを目的としている。【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、ガラス繊維用集束剤中にコロイダルシリカ、カオリン、軽質炭酸カルシウム、などの無機質固体粒子を少なくとも1種以上配合し、それらの固体粒子をガラス繊維に固形分で0.001-2.0重量%付着させることにより上記の課題を解決した。

#### [0010]

【発明の実施の態様】このような集束剤にコロイダルシリカなどの無機固体粒子を添加して前述の課題を解決しようとするものであるが、界面活性剤などにはコロイダルシリカと適合しないものがあり、これらを配合したときゲル化、分離などの起きる場合があり配合される集束剤の成分は、それを考慮して決められる。集束剤の成分が澱粉を主体とした従来のタイプのものに有効であるが、PVA(ポリビニルアルコール)、ウレタン樹脂、エポキシ樹脂など合成樹脂系の材料が使用される場合も有効である。本発明に使用される無機固体粒子にはカオリン、軽質炭酸カルシュウム、微粒ダルク、粉末状ヒュームドシリカ(日本アエロジル社製)、コロイダルシリカなどがある。これらの粒子は加熱脱油の温度で分解しないもので、粒子の大きさは5-2、000nmのものが使用できる。

【0011】コロイダルシリカは粒子の大きさが5-1 00nm程度である無定形シリカが水や有機溶媒に沈降 せず安定に分散しているものであり、別名シリカゾルとも呼ばれている。このコロイダルシリカは、ケイ酸ソーダ水溶液 (水ガラス) やケイ酸エステル、ハロゲン化ケイ素の加水分解等によって得られるケイ酸を、高重合化し、コロイドの大きさに成長させることによって得られる。このようにして得られるコロイダルシリカの粒子は、一般に球状であり、内部の大部分はシロキサン結合(「Si-〇-Si-)であるが、粒子表面層はシラノール基(「Si〇H)で覆われている。

【0012】本発明はコロイダルシリカなどの無機質固体粒子一種を集束剤と混合して使用してもよく、二種以上の無機質固体粒子を集束剤と混合して使用してもよい。本発明の無機質固体粒子と混合して使用する集束剤用化合物には、相溶性に問題がないものであれば使用できる

【0013】集束剤中のコロイダルシリカなどの無機固体粒子の固形分含有量は、0.001-20.0重量%で、好ましくは0.01-5.0重量%で、さらに好ましい量は0.1-2.0重量%である。0.001重量%以下ではコロイダルシリカなどの無機固体粒子の樹脂含浸促進効果が出るだけの量をガラス繊維に付着させることが出来ず、20.0重量%以上ではガラス繊維に塗布することが出来ない。

【0014】本発明の無機固体粒子を含有する集束剤を付着させたガラス繊維ストランドからヤーンを製造するが、ガラス組成、フィラメントの直径、フィラメントの断面形、繊維束を構成するフィラメント数により限定されず、任意の繊維束に適用可能である。ヤーンに付着した本発明の無機固体粒子を含有する集束剤の固形分量は、0.001-10.00重量%で、好ましくは0.1-4.00重量%で、さらに好ましくは0.3-1.50重量%である。0.001重量%では集束剤としての効果がなく、10.0重量%以上では繊維束が硬くなり過ぎガラスクロスを織る上で問題となる。

【0015】ガラス繊維に付着している無機固体粒子は 固形分量で0.001-2.0重量%、好ましくは0. 01-0.98重量%、更に好ましくは0.1-0.6 重量%である。

[0016]

【実施例】

<実施例1>

ハイアミロース型トウモロコシエーテル化澱粉4.0重量%水素添加綿実油0.5重量%パラフィンワックス1.0重量%ポリオキシエチレンボリオキシプロピレンエーテル0.2重量%テトラエチレンペンタミンとステアリン酸の反応生成物0.3重量%ホルマリン(40重量%水溶液)0.1重量%コロイダルシリカ(20重量%水溶液)0.5重量%

【0017】実施例1の集束剤100kgの調合方法は

・ル化澱粉4kgを水80kg中に分散させ、95℃まで

のる、少な合い8100トを量重はフえばされ、対立え **多賞品のスロクスでみ、對家安氷班キーヤ、コ15乗。☆** (ETA)。 ATACEBTA, CTA, DTA, 及VE在老順大加 サち長合い間掛トーRR ババでき更吸面表で更影の% るもと8メミアし席帝で木、J量軒を8002(%量重 **量重€ .0冬(蝶(科) ペーロリジ・ヤベニーログダ・** 文工業(株)製、粒子径10-20nm、写10220 (1束) 250322時やくじてゃなくそく、数かし去網 小瀬日) し02-T2: スペペデー/ス ) ないぐれぞん  **玄解跡、いず冬町趙熹のスロクスでみのこ、コるち、る** ロに、ひるち。(新日)るもとまれ「フリ堺希ブ水、J を加引きたロペスではComm22/本2を余斡、mm2 LSとする(C派)。また、ホルマリンを1008秤量 2/本トトネ経、製密離、J鱗蝶で(壊(株)業工祀田 € J界希方影点、J量料800€ 5個31對形殖植の桝台 KER社製) であずいし、 (要述アーアエ製造、 ) 割離イマエジーで工製高、 ) (利利付け) - 辭の強くじてテズムくミをくがくマキエでイテ、コ器容 ーYX→ (SUCKER社製) 文整器し、網付機 (SUC IR、介表。(新用) るもち8×2017 新港で影点、対小 **▽東高多くーサのこ、ブバズ、るヤコくーサのスド、○** | 序連页、文献多影焼るがなり料別で一サキミチホ、J 量 る。さらにこのストランドを燃糸し、G75 1/0 **軒き8002小デーエくイコロてくきたいホイイキエぐ** 瓜も巻フリコキーセ、ノコドンドイス財職スでれ、リ キたU出び及、30001欠代ででくんででパ、300 束菓、サさ春村%量重06、0つ代刊固0よコーやー る断実綿疝添素木なれる穎沓焼朮、コ器容限。( 頭A)

。Cで保温する。

ヤリでてーモーロン計機スで社会廃束業本【8100】

<2阀献寒>【6100】 。ふし示き計影会部

**砂糖小熱菜くにロチケイ型常配** 徐愚少いテーエジにロチやイ堡スーロミアトバ

**|構筑主点気の鎖くリアテスろくミをソンソイチエミイテ** 

**ルテーエン リ コロ ア ジ キ ト リ ホ ン リ チ エ ジ キ ト リ ホ** 

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樹ふれ蜀、フノチ、氷汾キーヤホノ宝安フぬ葝、や中示

%<u></u>事重 2 · 0

%再重 り 0

%量重 I .0

プロイタルシリカ (商品名: Cataloid S-30H、

るいてし3変ごがもる即し寮踊でよい場内を開作のキーで %事重S :0 莫琳代讶固 (%量重0 £量百含 50 i S

副辖の欧手、2 ものとそうでないものに区別した。

え插代式も151用動の常配もればで不以を-2、J示3.5 いをも最れてくなでも最み1、0 あづのもされ代コペン そ7、J虫性合鉄ブス機多機本体手の面表所翻踏跳入 

コペンで「、」」玄啄玄間部のブまるけずなぶ戸の中琳琳 たでた、Jの垂る部隊の(Imol)量宝一コ土の(m 201×01) | 対蘇維糖 へ で み か れ ら 野 収 面 表 釣 断 規 点 【0024】3、樹脂名浸性評価

こされる野の果結され愛はたいる小の動、ブのもされば

。夜示ゔろ

*u* Z オミアマンアママ TOO重重出 「出国にキホエ連社学 1001 (シェル化学社製エポキシ樹脂)

**マミヤハキメジハジベン** 

**パーイジキ木ハキ**×

[0052]

は手の付齢財職人でひひなくーケ、クなくなべる間切の 挑聯スでたされる野、ブのるきブやくこるヤンな心を研 変の徘徊のキーでさっなる巻、われよご肥荼本【果成】

。それでのよる斜

**れる知部が間間の間跳艇るよい千が本固さい糸の代唱る** をスロペン高更密は最小糸輪3糸経合部かJJIMF 、ブ のるパブノ善われ子辞本国コーはコ本全束の辞職スでみ るや気前をベーケ罫線スでひかま。るいプロなくなべか

1.00

2.0

HASDOCID CIP ANTOCIPALISM

。 や示い 【秀多果詰される野、 J 誠実の類同

TI、ケーキの形状を定性

【玉式面辖】

[0023]

。ぶつホ

3.1 阿献実、おフィ/網を3.こるやnd添き水こり(も外の%

量重2、04じぐれやトロロ<1阿徳扎>【1200】

同31例動実むブバ斜きょこかし用動%量重4.0き4

ウェベハイ鎖境賞舞のmnO4 函数は平フえ外には、

ハやトロにブいおい「阿葝実<E阿葝実>【0200】

郵、社を示き質品の耐難難難へでは、對宝安状況キーセ

、こり1表。ふし誠実は新同ろ1例就実も述かかせる眷村%

量重79.0%代別国は新郷スでなのとても多階京東本

スリアイ(木

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**由実**器肌态索水

均一な樹脂含浸と含浸時間の短縮が可能となった。 【0026】 表1

表1

	形状安定性(変形)	毛羽 (等級)	樹脂含浸性(等級)
実施例1	さまなし	.1	1
実施例2	なし	2	1
尖施例3	なし	2	2
比較例1	. ∷ <b>あ</b> り	4	5

# [English Translation]

- (19) Japanese Patent Office
- (12) Laid-Open Patent Gazette (A)
- (11) Laid-Open Patent Application No. Hei-9 (1997)-208268 A
- (43) Laying Open Date: August 12, Year of Heisei-9 (1997)
- (51) Int. Cl.6: C03C25/02, C08J5/08

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Number of Claims 3, FD (Patent Gazette of 5 pages in the total)

- (21) Japanese Patent Application No. Hei-08 (1996)-039113
- (22) Filing Date: February 2, Year of Heisei-08 (1996)
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- (72) Inventor: Koji SUGANO (Izumikawa 20-6, Izumi, Fukushima-shi, Fukushima Prefecture)
- (54) [Title of Invention] GLASS FIBER SIZING AGENT AND GLASS FIBER FABRIC
- (57) [Abstract]

[Problem to be Solved] To provide glass fiber fabric well adapted for resin impregnation.

[Means for Solution] Colloidal silica, light precipitated calcium carbonate or other inorganic solid particles of 5~2000nm are included in a glass fiber sizing agent applied during the spinning of glass fiber. The deposition of the sizing agent causes the particles to adhere and form spaces around the glass fiber which constitutes yarns so that a resin can be well impregnated in glass fiber fabric made from the yarns.



## [Claims]

[Claim 1] A glass fiber sizing agent to be de oiled by heating, wherein the sizing agent contains inorganic solid particles.

[Claim 2] A glass fiber sizing agent according to Claim 1, wherein the sizing agent contains at least a kind of inorganic solid particles having an average particles size of 5~2000nm, and selected from the group consisting of colloidal silica, light precipitated calcium carbonate, kaolin, finely divided talc.

[Claim 3] Glass fiber fabric comprising glass fiber yarn wherein inorganic solid particles according to Claim 2 are deposited in an amount of 0.001~2.0% by weight, as solids.

[Detailed Explanation of Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Invention] The present invention relates to a sizing agent for glass fiber and glass fiber processed with the sizing agent.

[0002]

[Prior Art] A sizing agent for glass fiber is applied, during the high speed spinning of glass fiber from molten glass, by coating multiple glass filaments on a roller applicator or a belt applicator immediately after the spinning to protect the glass fiber. The glass fiber sizing agent can be largely divided into the agent for yarns and the agent for roving. In the following, the explanation shall be made about the agent for yarns. Glass fiber bundles processed with the sizing agent are wound on a pipe as a cake. The cake is appropriately dried, twisted on a twister and rewound on a bobbin to become glass fiber yarns. The yarns are mainly woven to form fabric, and after the sizing agent is removed by a de-oiling treatment, such as hot de-oiling by high temperature heating for oxidation removal, water

de-oiling by water washing or washing using a vibration washer, etc., a surface treatment agent, such as silane coupling agent etc., is generally applied on the surface of the glass fiber to improve resin adhesion and heat resistance.

[0003] After the fabric is impregnated with an uncured resin or a resin having a reduced viscosity with a solvent content and solvents are removed, a number of thus processed fabrics are plied and pressed to form a laminate. Prior art sizing agents used for this purpose have been mainly based on starch which can prevent fiber from fluffing and can be easily removed by the de-oiling.

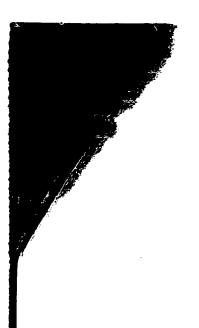
[0004] However, some of recent sizing agents for yarns may contain a synthetic resin material such as polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), urethane resin, epoxy resin, etc. Starch used for the starch-based sizing agent is available as variously processed materials, including the following: natural, unprocessed starch such as corn starch, potato starch, etc.; chemical modifications thereof, for example, products by etherification such as hydroxyalkylation, products by esterification such as acetylation, cross-linked products by reaction with a cross-linking agent such as epichlorohydrin, etc.; lower viscosity products prepared by reducing the known molecular weight of starch by acid treatment etc. to obtain the lower viscosity; etc. An example of a prior art sizing agent formulation may be specifically described as follows: 2~10% by weight of a starch-based material; 0.2~5% by weight of a lubricant; 0.05~1.0% by weight of a surface active agent; 0.01~0.5% by weight of an antiseptic agent; and the rest of water.

[0005] Starch is used to form a film for the protection of fiber from all the mechanical bending and frictions by bonding and bundling several



hundreds of glass fiber filaments to form a strand. Starch materials often used include corns, potatoes, etc., and chemical modifications thereof, for example, products by etherification such as hydroxyalkylation, etc., are also frequently used. A lubricant is used for the reduction of mechanical frictions to protect the fiber by providing the strand with lubrication. Frequently used kinds of the lubricant include hardened oils prepared by the hydrogenation of animal or vegetable oil, paraffin wax, esters of a higher saturated fatty acid and a higher saturated alcohol, etc. Cationic lubricants are used for the purpose of reducing the mutual friction of filaments in the strand by softening glass fiber, and examples thereof include alkyl quaternary ammonium salts, amides obtained by the condensation of polyethylene amide with a higher fatty acid, imidazoline, etc. Surface active agents are mainly used as an emulsifier for the lubricant, and frequently used examples of the surface active agent include polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, etc. An antiseptic agent mainly used is formalin.

[0006] As a glass fiber sizing agent containing colloidal silica as solid particles, Japanese Published Patent Application Hei-01 (1989)-203247 B discloses a glass fiber roving binder for FRP spray-up, wherein colloidal silica is formulated in polyvinyl acetate. Also, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application Hei-06 (1994)-248572 A discloses a technology wherein glass fiber fabric impregnated with colloidal silica and dried is opened by means of a vibration washer, and subsequently, fiber fabrics impregnated with a resin are laminated and pressed under heating. The former teaching relates to reducing the sliding of glass fiber roving for improved cutting properties by the application of a sizing agent containing colloidal silica. The latter teaching relates to introducing colloidal silica among glass fibers



to provide spaces among fibers for improved resin impregnation by applying colloidal silica to glass fiber fabric and subsequent opening by means of a vibration washer, etc. However, because of the warp and weft crossings in the fabric, it has been considerably difficult to homogeneously introduce colloidal silica when the fabric is observed from the micro view point.

[0007]

[Problem to be Solved by Invention] Sizing agents constituted by combination of these compounds have excellent properties and have been practically used. However, as the speed and efficiency of glass fiber production become increased, the increased amount of glass fiber is wound up at one time and the cake becomes larger. As the cake package becomes larger, a part of fiber is broken within the cake and more fluffing is caused to the glass fiber yarns. This phenomenon is assumedly caused as follows: as an increasing amount of glass fiber is wound up on a pipe to a larger diameter, an increasingly larger tension is applied to the glass fiber upon winding and a large force so as to crush the inner layer of glass fiber is generated, thus breaking a part of glass fiber. Otherwise, it has been desired to improve the efficiency of laminate production by reducing a time required for the resin impregnation of glass fiber fabric woven from glass fiber and thus to reduce the cost of laminate production.

[0008] The present invention relates to a newly developed glass fiber sizing agent to solve said problems, and the purpose of the present invention is to provide a sizing agent capable of producing glass fiber yarns with excellent cake shape stability during glass fiber spinning, with a similarly low level of fluffing during the step of fabrication as in the prior art winding amount even when the winding amount is increased, and with excellent resin



impregnation of glass fiber fabric woven from the glass fiber yarns, and glass fiber processed with the same sizing agent.

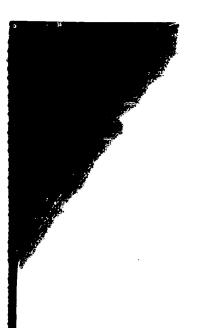
[0009]

[Means for Solution] The present invention has solved said problem by the use of a sizing agent containing at least a kind of inorganic solid particles such as colloidal silica, kaolin, light precipitated calcium carbonate, etc., and by the deposition of these solid particles on the glass fiber in an amount of 0.001~2.0% by weight, as solids.

[0010]

[Mode of Working Invention] Said problem is to be solved by the addition of inorganic solid particles such as colloidal silica, etc. to a sizing agent in this manner, but some surface active agents are incompatible with colloidal silica and inclusion thereof may sometimes cause gelation, separation, etc., and therefore, components for the sizing agent should be determined in consideration of these factors. The sizing agent component is effective for prior art type sizing agents mainly based on starch but also effective for sizing agents using synthetic resin materials such as polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), urethane resins, epoxy resins, etc. Inorganic solid particles to be used according to the present invention include kaolin, light precipitated calcium carbonate, finely divided talk, powdery fumed silica (made by Japan Aerosil Co., Ltd.), colloidal silica, etc. These particles to be used are not decomposed at a temperature for hot de-oiling and have a particle size of 5~2,000 nm.

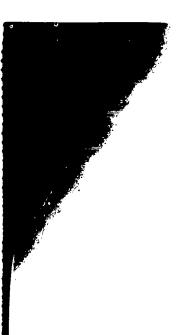
[0011] Colloidal silica is amorphous silica in a stable dispersion without precipitation in water or organic solvents and having a particle size of approximately 5~100 nm, and is sometimes called silica gel. Colloidal silica can be obtained by the polymerization of silicic acid obtained by the



hydrolysis of aqueous sodium silicate solution (water glass), silicate esters or silicon halides, until the polymer size grows to a colloidal one. The particles of colloidal silica thus obtained are generally globular, and the most of the inner portions are constituted siloxane bonds (-Si-O-Si-) but the particles is covered with silanol groups (-SiOH) on the surface layer.

[0012] According to the present invention, a kind of inorganic solid particles such as colloidal silica can be used alone for blending in the sizing agent, or 2 or more kinds of inorganic solid particles can be used in combination for blending in the sizing agent. Any compound may be used in the sizing agent in blending with the inorganic solid particles according to the present invention, as far as it does not cause a problem in their compatibility. [0013] A solid content of the inorganic solid particles such as colloidal silica, etc. in the sizing agent is 0.001~20.0% by weight, preferably 0.01~5.0% by weight, and more preferably 0.1~2.0% by weight. When the content is less than 0.001% by weight, the inorganic solid particles such as colloidal silica, etc. cannot be deposited on glass fiber in a sufficient amount for achieving their effect of promoting the resin impregnation, while the coating of the inorganic solid particles cannot be applied on glass fiber in excess of 20.0% by weight.

[0014] Glass fiber yarn is produced from the strands of glass fiber on which a sizing agent containing inorganic solid particles according to the present invention is deposited, but no restriction is placed on the glass composition, filament diameter, filament cross-section, and number of filaments constituting a fiber bundle, and the invention can be applied to any fiber bundles. A solid content of a sizing agent deposited on the yarn and containing inorganic solid particles according to the present invention is



0.001~10.00% by weight, preferably 0.1~4.00% by weight, and more preferably 0.3~1.50% by weight. If the content is less than 0.001% by weight, the effect as a sizing agent cannot be achieved, while the content in excess of 10.0% by weight produces too rigidly bundled glass fiber and causes difficulty in weaving glass fabric.

[0015] A solid content of inorganic solid particles to be deposited on glass fiber is 0.001~2.0% by weight, preferably 0.01~0.98% by weight, and more preferably 0.1~0.6% by weight.

[0016]

[Examples]

(Example 1)

Etherified amylose-rich corn starch 4.0% by weight

Hydrogenated cotton seed oil 0.5% by weight

Paraffin wax 1.0% by weight

Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene ether 0.2% by weight

Reaction product of teraethylene pentamine with stearic acid

0.3% by weight

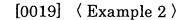
Formalin (an aqueous 4% by weight solution) 0.1% by weight Colloidal silica (an aqueous 20% by weight solution)

0.5% by weight

[0017] A sizing agent in Example 1 was prepared in the amount of 100kg according to the following procedure: 4kg of etherified amylose-rich corn starch was dispersed in 80kg of water, the dispersion was heated to 95°C and stirred for 30 minutes at the temperature, and subsequently cooled to 65°C (as Solution A). In a separate vessel, 500g of hydrogenated corn seed oil, 1,000g of paraffin wax, and 200g of polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene ether were taken in molten conditions, hot water was added under stirring

with a homogenizing mixer to a mixture thus obtained, after inversion emulsification, the emulsion was diluted with hot water to the amount of 5kg (as Solution B). In a further different vessel, 300g of the acetic acid-activated condensation product of tetraethylene pentamine with stearic acid was taken and diluted with hot water to the amount of 3kg (as Solution C). Also, 100g of formalin was taken and diluted with hot water to the amount of 1kg (as Solution D). In addition, 500g of colloidal silica (Snowtex ST-20 made by Nissan Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. and having the particle sizes of 10~20nm and the SiO2 content of 20% by weight) was taken and diluted with water to the amount of 5kg (as Solution E). Solutions B, C, D and E were successively added to Solution A, and the mixture was kept at 60°C after the total weight was adjusted to 100kg with the addition of water.

[0018] This sizing agent was applied to glass fiber on a roller applicator to the solid content of 0.90% by weight to form glass fiber strands, which were wound as cakes. The strands were further twisted to form yarns having G75 1/0.07Z. Then, the yarns were warped on a high speed warper (made by SUCKER), sized on a sizing machine (made by SUCKER), and woven on a high speed jet weaver (made by Tsuda Koma Industry Co., Ltd.) to prepare glass fiber fabric having the weave density of 44 warps/25m and 32 wefts/25mm. Then, the glass fiber fabric was hot de-oiled to remove the sizing agent, the fabric surface was treated with a silane coupling agent SZ 6032 (made by Dow Corning Toray Silicone Corp.) in the concentration of 0.30% by weight, and the fabric was impregnated with the FR·4 resin. Table 1 about the stability of cake shape and the quality of glass fiber fabric shows that that glass fiber fabric had a very stable cake shape and exhibited excellent resin impregnation.



Etherified amylose-rich corn starch 3.5% by weight

Cross-linked normal corn starch 1.5% by weight

Hydrogenated cotton seed oil 1.0% by weight

Paraffin wax 1.0% by weight

Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene ether 0.2% by weight

Reaction product of teraethylene pentamine with stearic acid

0.4% by weight

Formalin (an aqueous 4% by weight solution) 0.1% by weight

Colloidal silica (Cataloid S-30H made by Shokubai Kasei Kogyo Co.,

Ltd., having particle sizes of 10~20nm and SiO2 content of 30% by weight), as solids

0.5% by weight

Except that this sizing agent was applied to G75 glass fiber to the solid content of 0.90% by weight, the same procedure in Example 1 was repeated. Table 1 about the stability of cake shape and the quality of glass fiber fabric shows that that glass fiber fabric had a very stable cake shape and exhibited excellent resin impregnation.

[0020] 〈Example 3〉 Except that colloidal silica in Example 1 was replaced with 0.4% by weight of light precipitated calcium carbonate having the average particle size of 40nm, the same procedure in Example 1 was repeated. Test results are shown in Table 1.

[0021] (Comparative Example 1) Except that 0.5% by weight of colloidal silica in Example 1 was replaced with the addition of water, the same procedure in Example 1 was repeated. Test results are shown in Table 1.

[0022-missing]

[0023]

[Evaluation Procedures]

## 1. Shape Stability of Cake

The cake appearance was visually observed for classification into those with apparent deformation and those without deformation.

#### 2. Fluff Inspection

The number of surface fluffing in the product after twisting, and the number of surface fluffing in glass fiber fabric woven on a weaver were counted for general judgement for 7 rank rating: the rank 1 had the least fluffing and the rank 7 had the maximum fluffing while the ranks 2 to less than 3 were sufficiently acceptable for the general application.

# [0024] 3. Resin Impregnation

A predetermined amount (10mL) of a resin was dropped on de-oiled and surface-treated glass fiber fabric (10×10cm), and a time lapse until air bubbles were removed from the glass fiber fabric was determined for 7 rank rating: the smaller number shows that the better result was obtained.

Resin Composition Used

Epicoat 1001 (epoxy resin made by Shell Chemical) 100 parts by weight

Dicyandiamide 2 parts by weight

Benzyl dimethyl amine 0.2 part by weight

Methyloxytol 100 parts by weight

#### [0025]

[Advantage] According to the present invention, the external shape of wound up cakes is less deformed so that the breakage of glass fiber obtained can be reduced and the fluffing of yarns and glass fiber fabric can be reduced. Since solid particles are homogeneously deposited all over the glass fiber bundle constituting the glass fiber yarn, voids due to the solid particles can be secured among glass fibers even in the sections of glass fiber fabric where warps and wefts are the most densely crossing each other

to achieve the homogeneous resin impregnation and the reduction in the time period for resin impregnation.

[0026]

# [Table 1]

	shape stability	fluffing (rating)	resin impregnation (rating)
Example 1	no deformation	1	1
Example 2	no deformation	2	1
Example 3	no deformation	2	2
Comparative Example 1	deformed	4	5

[End]